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was preserved complete in the Mus. Comp. Zoology, Cambridge. (See Allen, Mammals Massachusetts.) He said that the muzzle of the female was longer than represented for European specimens, but that that of the male was as short, and that no difference could be detected in the skeleton of either. He therefore retained the name of *H. bidens*. He stated that *Mesoplodon sowerbieni* also occurred on the coast of Nantucket.

He next exhibited the left ramus of the mandible of a finner whale, from the miocene of Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. He pointed out that its characters were nearest those of the *Eschrichtius cephalus*, but that there was a groove inside the upper edge of the jaw, that the nutritious foramina were much more numerous, etc., etc. He called it *Eschrichtius polyporus*.

He exhibited a number of remains of fossil reptiles, from Sampson Co., North Carolina, of cretaceous age, which were intrusive in miocene beds. Among these were humerus, tibia, fibula, metatarsus, caudal vertebra, and perhaps cervical vertebræ and ungual phalange of a *Dinosaur*, discovered together by Prof. W. C. Kerr, Director of the Geological Survey of North Carolina. The remains indicated a species having the same general form and size as the *Hadrosaurus foulkei*. The caudal vertebra was of very different form, and resembled more that of *Hylæosaurus*, minus the diapophyses. This vertebra was elongate, depressed and angulate. The animal presented various other points distinguishing it from *Hadrosaurus*, and was named *Hypsibema crassicauda*.

Two caudal vertebræ of another animal from the same County, but different locality, indicated a true *Hadrosaurus*. One, near the thirtieth caudal, was twice the size of that of *H. foulkei*, the vertical diameter of the centrum being 4.5 inches. It presented so many peculiarities of form that Prof. Cope thought it to have belonged to a species distinct from *H. foulkei*. A caudal, apparently terminal, was shorter than the same in that species. He named it *Hadrosaurus tripes*.

Another reptile from the same locality was indicated by an elongate, conic tooth, and perhaps by others, which had the cone in cone structure of those of the species of the Crocodilian genus, *Thecachamps*. It differed from all these in the removal of the usually opposite dividing cutting ridges to a position near together on the inner face of the crown, and the slight median contraction of the crown, which produced an appearance of enlargements a short distance above the base and below the tip of the crown. Crown conic; length 2 in., 6 lines. He named it *Polydectes biturgidus*.

Dec. 28th.

DR. RUSCHENBERGER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thirty-eight members present.

The Report of the Biological and Microscopical Section was received.

The publication of Dr. Leidy's Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, constituting the seventh volume of the Journal, was announced.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Capt. George Wright, U. S. A., Wilbur F. Horn and Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie.

On favorable report of the committees the following papers were ordered to be printed :

[Dec.